United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



APPENDIX

Original with affective of

75-1119

United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Docket No. 75-1119

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee,

-against-

JOSE JAHIR URIBE,

Appellant.

ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

GOVERNMENT'S APPENDIX



David G. Trager United States Attorney, Eastern District of New York. PAGINATION AS IN ORIGINAL COPY

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COVERNMENT'S MEMORANDUM OF LAW

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
X	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	73 CR 74
-against-	
JOSE JAHIR URIBE,	
Defendant.	
X	

GOVERNMENT'S MEMORANDUM OF LAW

DAVID G. TRAGER United States Attorney Eastern District of New York 225 Cadman Plaza East Brooklyn, New York 11201

CAROL B. AMON
Assistant U.S. Attorney
(Of Counsel)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

A 2

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

73 CR 74

-against-

JOSE JAHIR URIBE,

Defendant.

GOVERNMENT'S MEMORANDUM OF LAW

Respectfully Submitted,

DAVID G. TRAGER
United States Attorney
Eastern District of New York
225 Cadman Plaza East
Brooklyn, New York 11201

CAROL B. AMON
Assistant U.S. Attorney
(Of Counsel)

This memorandum is submitted in support of the proposition that the Government should be permitted to introduce into evidence a tape recording made of a conversation in which a Government informant, an undercover Government agent and the defendant participated on February 26, 1973, along with a transcript of that recording. This conversation the greater part of which was conducted in the Spanish language occurred contemporaneously with the sale of the four firearms with which the defendant is charged. Interspersed with discussion about the subject firearms are references to ongoing negotiations among the same three individuals for the sale of narcotics and machine guns.

Specifically, this memorandum deals with issues of audibility, the admissability of the transcript of the tape recording and the admissability of those portions of the conversation dealing with narcotics and machine guns.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Government expects to set forth the following facts at the audibility hearing through the testimony of Government Agent Anthony Bocchichio.

On February 26, 1973, Undercover Agent Anthony
Bocchichio of the Bureau of Customs met and had a conversation

with the defendant and a Government informant in the vicinity of 88th Street and Astoria Boulevard in Jackson Heights, New York. At that time, Agent Bocchichio was wearing a Kel, a battery-operated device which picks up and transmits audio emissions within its range. Nearby surveillance agents were equipped with receiving and recording apparatus. The tape in question is a recording made of the transmissions received by those agents from the Kel worn by Agent Bocchichio on that date and in that location.

I. Minor Inaudible Portions in the Tape Recording of the February 26, 1973 Conversation Do Not Affect the Admissability of that Tape Recording.

The mere fact that there are some inaudible portions of a tape recording does not require that the tape recording be excluded from evidence. <u>United States v. Bryant</u>, 480 F.2d 785, 790 (2d Cir. 1973). The Second Circuit is <u>Bryant</u> adopted the following standard for admissability: "Unless the unintelligible portions are so substantial as to render the recording as a whole untrustworthy the recording is admissable". <u>Bryant</u>, <u>supra</u> at 790.* This decision is

^{*} This standard was quoted by the Second Circuit in Bryant from language cited in Monroe v. United States, 234 F.2d 49,55 (D.C. Cir. 1956).

left to the sound discretion of the trial judge. Bryant,

supra at 790. See also, United States v. Kaufer, 387 F.2d

17, 19 (2d Cir. 1967); United States v. Knohl, 379 F.2d 427,

440 (2d Cir. 1967).

In the instant case, there are at most two or three inaudible phrases in the entire conversation. At no point is the chain of conversation broken. Clearly, these few unintelligible portions of the tape cannot be considered so substantial as to render the tape recording as a whole untrustworthy.

II. A Prepared English Transcript of the Recorded Conversation of February 26, 1973 Should Be Admitted as an Aid to the Court and Jury.

A transcript is no different in principle than charts, graphs, photographs or mechanical models, all of which may properly be introduced to illustrate matters already in evidence and to expedite the trial by assisting the jury in following the evidence. United States v. Bryant, 480 F.2d 785, 791 (2d Cir. 1973); United States v. Koska, 443 F.2d 1167, 1169 (2d Cir. 1971); United States v. Hall, 342 F.2d 849, 852-853 (4th Cir.), cert. denied, 382 U.S. 812 (1965). A transcript is an indispensable aid to the jury in this case where more than half of the conversation is in the Spanish language.

The Government will call as a witness at trial the Government undercover agent who will identify the voices on the tapes. It is anticipated that the translater who prepared the transcript will also be called. The Government has provided defense counsel with a copy of the tape and a draft of the transcript well in advance of trial. Possible dispute as to the accuracy of that transcript should not bar introduction of the Government's proposed transcript since it can be attacked on cross-examination and the defense has the opportunity to offer their own proposed transcript for the jury's consideration. United States v. Carson, 464 F.2d 424, 436-437 (2d Cir. 1972), cert. denied, 409 U.S. 949 (1972).

III. Those Portions of the Recorded Conversation of February 26, 1973 between the Government Agent and the Defendant Which Deal with Ongoing Negotiations for the Sale of both Narcotics and Machine Guns Are Relevant to the Offense Charged.

The Second Circuit rule with respect to evidence of other crimes is that such evidence is admissable except when offered solely for the purpose of proving criminal character. United States v. Deaton, 381 F.2d 114, 117 (2d Cir. 1967). In the instant case, evidence of contemporaneous negotiations for the sale of narcotics and machine guns is substantially

relevant for a number of purposes, apart from simply establishing the criminal propensity of the defendant.

First of all, proof of other crimes is admissable if it is a necessary part of completing the story of the crime charged -- if it is closely connected with the time, scene or circumstances of the subject crime. * McCormick, Evidence, \$190 at 448 (2d ed. 1954). In the instant case, the discussion of the sale of both the narcotics and machine guns is intimately connected with the offense charged. The defendant discusses the machine guns and narcotics in the very same conversation wherein the sale of the firearms is accomplished. A complete account of that conversation is required to understand what transpired. United States v. Bozza, 365 F.2d 206, 214 (2d Cir. 1966). In Bozza, appellant objected to the admission into evidence of the testimony of an accomplice wherein in recounting a crucial conversation with the defendants involving the initiation of the burglaries charged in the indictment he testified that they discussed an earlier burglary not charged. The Court held that the reference to the first burglary was admissable on the theory, inter alia, that the "principle of completeness" justified telling all that was said by the defendants in that conversation on that occasion.

^{*} This principle is sometimes expressed in terms of establishing the "res gestae" of the offense.

Bozza, supra at 214. To delete references to either the narcotics or the machine guns in this instance would be to violate this principle and to provide the jury with the very type of "truncated evidence" condemned by the Second Circuit. Bozza, supra at 213; United States v. Cohen, 384 F. 2d 699, 700 (2d Cir. 1967). In Cohen, the Court held that testimony concerning an agreement made by defendants to accept illegal payments in 1955 was admissable as the inception of the very course of dealing pursued in the crime charged, that of accepting such payments in 1958 and 1959. Citing its opinion in Bozza, supra the Second Circuit stated that if the Government had been forced to start with the later conversations, the jury would have obtained only a "truncated version of what was claimed to have occurred." Cohen, supra at 699. See also, United States v. Barash, 365 F.2d 395, 403 n. 10 (2d Cir. 1966), cert. denied, 396 U.S. 832 (1969). The sale of the firearms with which the defendant is charged did not take place in a vaccum. To provide a complete account of the offense and to explain the defendant's association with it, necessarily involves testimony concerning the machine guns and narcotics. See, Turner v. United States, 423 F.2d 481, 484 (7th Cir.), cert. denied, 398 U.S. 967 (1970); United States v. Crowe, 188 F.2d 209, 212 (7th Cir. 1951); Schwartz

v. United States, 160 F.2d 718, 721 (9th Cir. 1947).

A second important purpose for which proof of other crimes is admissable is to establish the criminal intent of the defendant as to the offense charged. The fact that defendant was enmeshed with the same parties at the same time in the sale of narcotics and the sale of machine guns is unquestionably relevant to the issue of his intent and knowledge in the sale of the handguns. Such activity tends to prove that the sale of the guns was not somehow an unknowing innocent act. United States v. Brettholz, 485 F.2d 483, 488 (2d Cir. 1973) (ten prior sales of cocaine held relevant to rebut defendant's claim that on the occasion in question he intended to buy marihuana instead of cocaine); United States v. Stadter, 336 F.2d 326, 329 (2d Cir. 1964), cert. denied, 380 U.S. 945 (1965) (testimony concerning defendant's initial dealings involving marijuana held to be relevant to the issue of intent on the substantive offense of selling heroin). Since the burden of proving intent and knowledge is on the Government, prior criminal activity relevant to establish these elements is admissable on the Government's direct case. United States v. Gardin, 382 F.2d 601, 603 (2d Cir. 1967).

Finally, assuming that the defendant raises the defense of entrapment, evidence of his prior and contemporaneous dealings for machine guns and narcotics is highly relevant to

establish his predisposition to commit the offense charged. The Supreme Court in Sorrells v. United States, 287 U.S. 435, 451 (1932) stated ". . . if the defendant seeks his acquittal by reason of entrapment he cannot complain of an appropriate and searching inquiry into his own conduct and predisposition as bearing upon that issue. If in consequence he suffers a disadvantage, he has brought it upon himself by the nature of the defense." This principle was recently reaffirmed by the Court in Osborn v. United States, 385 U.S. 323, 332, n. 11. (1966). There is no requirement that the prior offenses elicited to negate entrapment be identical to that with which the defendant is charged. United States v. Becker, 62 F.2d 1007, 1009 (2d Cir. 1933). Moreover, if the Government has reasonable grounds to anticipate the defense of entrapment, evidence of prior and contemporaneous criminal activity is properly admissable in the Government's direct case. United States v. Cohen, 489 F. 2d 945, 950 (2d Cir. 1973).

Here, on the issue of entrapment, the specific conversation concerning the machine guns and narcotics has a particular significance in rebutting this defense apart from the general concept that a defendant who is contemporaneously dealing in narcotics and machine guns would be predisposed to sell handguns. The tape clearly indicates that Agent Bocchichio on at least two occasions stated that he was not particularly interested in buying the handguns but was doing so

only to keep his ultimate customers for the narcotics and machine guns happy. Thus, Bocchichio's comments concerning the machine guns and narcotics are relevant to establish that he neither compelled nor even persuaded the defendant to sell him the handguns, but that the defendant did so of his own free will. Furthermore, such comments shed light on the motive of the defendant to sell handguns to Agent Bocchichio in particular. The defendant's motive in selling was the same as that feigned by Agent Bocchichio for buying, namely to keep his customer for more lucrative items, interested. See, United States v. Crisona, 416 F.2d 107 (2d Cir. 1969), cert. denied, 397 U.S. 961 (1970).

CONCLUSION

The entire tape recording of the February 26, 1973 conversation together with a transcript of that recording is admissable evidence at trial.

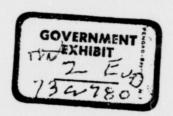
Respectfully Submitted,

DAVID G. TRAGER United States Attorney Eastern District of New York 225 Cadman Plaza East Brooklyn, New York 11201

CAROL B. AMON
Assistant U.S. Attorney
(Of Counsel)

GOVERNMENT'S TRIAL EXHIBIT 2

· . . . Course of Laboritation ...



TRANSCRIPTION AND TRANSLATION OF A CONVERSATION BETWEEN

- TONY BOCCHICHIO
- AUGUSTO SANCHEZ
- JOSE JAHIR URIBE

on February 26, 1973

(IN ENGLISH)

TONY BOCCHICHIO You made me wait almost an hour.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ I am sorry, but you know this....

TONY BOCCHICHIO I have other things to do you know, Augie, You've

got to be on time.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ Yeah, I know Tony, I'm sorry but...

PAUSE

JOSE JAHIR URIBE & TONY BOCCHICHIO

(simultaneously) How are you?

TONY BOCCHICHIO Fine, and you?

JOSE JAHIR URIBE Fine, too.

TONY BOCCHICHIO What happened to the other thing?

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ Is here.

TONY BOCCHICHIO Is it the same as the one you showed me?

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ Yeah, but is only, only three.

TONY BOCCHICHIO You know, they are pretty shitty for the price but because of the other thing that...ah...

all right.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ He says that they are expensive for what they are (in Spanish) (inaudible) no? But since he is going to do the

other business with the ...

JOSE JAHIR URIBE Oh yes, no, tell him if he is interested, because there xare cone cone con I am knocking my...to get... (in Spanish) one or two ...

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ He says, the other ...

JOSE JAHIR URIBE Yes

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ He says yes, this week we have two - one or two, (In English) because ...

TONY BOCCHICHIO Alright, well, what about the other stuff?, the stuff we talked about long ago.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ Oh, he is talking about the sample... (In spanish)

JOSE JAHIR URIBE Oh, the sample, tell him we are already waiting for the

(in Spanish) person coming from Colombia. AUGUSTO SANCHEZ

He is waiting for the person to compfrom Colombia. (In English) He say ...

JOSE JAHIR URIBE He is coming already. We are waiting for Diaz, it is a matter of days, of days. (in Spanish) (in English) Only a few days.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ Only for a few days. (in English)

TONY BOCCHICHIO

You have been telling me that all the while, a day, two days, I tell the guy I am going to show him, I got the sample and..ah..that..ah..that's the thing, the only thing, I'm keeping the guy interested because I tell him I can get him this and..ah..some others, cause he's the same guy takes both, you know?

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ (in Spanish)

He says he has.. the other guy waiting.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (in Spanish)

Yes, waiting, yes.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ (in Spanish)

That is the same guy who is going to buy...

TONY BOCCHICHIO

This is just, for ..er..ah..there..ah..I don't give a shit about this, this is just to keep them happy, you know.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE

Hum..

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ (in Spanish)

He says...

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (in Spanish)

Keep them happy.

(IN ENGLISH)

TONY BOCCHICHIO

They're looking for the other things, that you are supposed to have this week, right, all right. So how much are these?

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (in English)

for the.. a hundred, a hundred twenty...

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ

a hundred twenty for..ah..this one, two, one here is three.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE

Three more

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ

And this is other. Oh, I'm sorry.

"ONY BOCCHICHIO

Don't take that.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ

Another kind.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

Alright give me that one. How much, well, well how much is everything? Just leave it here, just leave it on the seat.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ

This is one hundred and fifty.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

What kind is that?

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ

It is a twenty-two revolver.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

A revolver, I do not want a rev.., alrightwell, how much for everything?

JOSE JAHIR URIBE

He give three, he say he give you one.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

Yeah, here it is four.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE

Four. Okay, it is one hundred and eighty, forty-eight.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ

Four hundred and eighty dollar.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (in ENGLISH)

PAUSE
You know, you know, you know, what this is (regular)

(In English)

TONY BOCCHICHIO

I give you...

JOSE JAHIR URIBE

You, you, you see

TONY BOCCHICHIO

Well, I don't want all that, I give you - how much for the revolver. One hundred and twenty for the other one, too. Alraght - I give you - I'll take all of them.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ (in Spanish)

He says he is going to give you one hundred and twenty for all of them.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (in Spanish)

Yes, it is okay, it is better.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

So there are four here and one is five, right? For six hundred.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (in English)

Six hundred, okay.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

One, two three,,,

NOISES LIKE PAPER BEING HANDLED

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (in Spanish)

...pay more...

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ (in Spanish)

Oh good.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

How much for the others? How much for the machine gun?

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (In English)

Eh...four hundred.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ (in English)

Is four hundred.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (in English)

(Inaudible)

TONY BOCCHICHIO

What kind?

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ (In English)

He don't know.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE
(in Enlgish)
(in Spanish)

I don't know, I guess that, what machine brand...

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ (in Spanish)

Well, however it is they come, brother.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

In good condition?

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (in Spanish)

Very well.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ (in English)

New one.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

No shit! No. No. Shit. It's got to be, no.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (In English)

Not a new one.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

Alright

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (in English)

No new one.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

Augie told me...

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (in Spanish)

Tell him the next time that if he can, not to give me new bills.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ (in English)

The next he don't want a new bills.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

Oh, alright, that I had in my pocket.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (In Spanish)

Okay.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

What does he say about the bills? No, that's no that's ...

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (In English)

No, I know okay.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

That's not special, I just had it in my pocket.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE

Okay

TONY BOCCHICHIO

But...

JOSE JAHIR URIBE

(uninteligible) - one thing...

TONY BOCCHICHIO

But what about the sample I want that sample of the other stuff.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (in English)

May be next week, next week.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

And the others, this week?

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (in English)

The others, this week, this week.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

All right but do not keep me waiting. When you give me a time, I do not like this place.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE

Okay.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

When you give me a time, you tell me the time I do not like to sit here, five cops, five times, the cops passed over there.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ (in English)

Yeah, I know Tony, I'm sorry about that.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

I am standing here with the car, and...this ain't my car. I do not give a shit but...

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (in Spanish)

Do you think that he can advance us some money for the machine guns?

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ (In English)

Tony, he says if you can give him a little money for the machine gun?

TONY BOCCHICHIO

When you delives the may....

JOSE JAHIR URIBE

Okay.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ (In English)

When you deliver it to him...

TONY BOCCHICHIO

You know that. I do not pay...When you give me... I give you the cash.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE (In English)

Because I have other business, I don't have now... Okay.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

.. What can I say, I mean...

JOSE JAHIR URIBE & AUGUSTO SANCHEZ (in Spanish)

(INAUDIBLE)

TONY BOCCHICHIO

I, I do not want to get... nobody is going to fuck me, let me put it that way to you.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ (in English) Okay, okay, no, no he wants he wants to do a lot, a lot of business with you.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

Alright, fine.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ (in English) I told you... he likes you. Okay.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

I know. I like him, but I have to see the merchandise like this. You bring me the merchandise and I give it to you and we have no problems, fine, no problems.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE

Okay.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

Okay

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ

Tony, ...

TONY BOCCHICHIO

Good bye, take care.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ

Thank you very much.

TONY BOCCHICHIO

You are welcome ...

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ

Tony, sorry I keep you waiting ...

TONY BOCCHICHIO

All right, go ahead.

JOSE JAHIR URIBE

Okay

NOISES

1	
1	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS (SEPTEMBER 30, 1974)
2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3	EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
4	х
5	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :
6	-against-
7	JOSE JAHIR URIBE : 73 CR 78
8	Defendant :
9	х
10	
11	United States Courthouse Brooklyn, New York
12	September 30, 1974
13	10:00 a.m.
14	Before
15	HONORABLE THOMAS C. PLATT,
16	U. S. D. J.
17	
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19	
20	
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22	
23	SHELDON SILVERMAN Acting Official Court Reporter
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Appearances:

DAVID G. TRAGER, Esq. United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York

By: CAROL AMON, Esq.
Assistant U.S. Attorney

GEORGE SHEINBERG, Esq. Attorney for Defendant

Also Present:

MS. MARGARITA MEMSA Official Spanish Interpreter (A jury was duly impaneled and sworn.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to break for the day because of reasons of counsel and other reasons. We'll start promptly tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. You'll report to this jury room, which the Clerk will show you, next door here. If you could be here, say, at ten minutes of ten, so that none of you keep each other waiting or anybody else waiting, it would be very helpful.

Let me say one or two quick things to you before you go: Those of you who have served as jurors before, this may be repetitious, but please pay attention.

I'm going to instruct you, and indeed direct you not to discuss this case at any time prior to the time when it is submitted to you after the charge is given on the law. That instruction is a mandatory one. It goes with you at all times, both at home or in the restaurants when you're having lunch with one another or somebody else or indeed, even when you are in the jury room during recess, amongst yourselves.

I don't want you to discuss the case.

I want you to keep an open mind throughout the

case and not discuss the case at all until after the case is given to you.

It's wrong to discuss it before that point in time when all of the evidence is in. You have to keep your minds open, listen to all the evidence, and look at all the exhibits, and at that point start discussing the case, but not before.

That's a firm rule. When I say "Don't discuss the case," I mean it in that sense. Don't discuss it with your husband, your children, your relatives, your friends—anybody. Keep your own counsel until the case is over.

The clerk will show you the jury room, so you know where to report tomorrow at ten of ten.

Thank you.

JUROR NO. 3: Might I ask a question?
THE COURT: Yes.

JUROR NO. 3: What's the name of the judge presiding?

THE COURT: My name is Platt.

JUROR NO. 3: Thank you.

(The jury leaves the courtroom.)

THE COURT: If either of you have any specific requests to charge that you would like me to have, I would like to have them tomorrow

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morning, but I'll take them any time.

MR. SHEINBERG: I'll attempt to get them to you tomorrow morning.

MS. AMON: Your Honor, prior to trial we can resolve the issues that are contained in the memorandum as submitted, the issues as to the use of the transcript.

THE COURT: I don't really see how a transcript can be excluded, in light of the language.

MR. SHEINBERG: Not admitted into evidence.

THE COURT: The jury is not going to be able--

MR. SHEINBERG: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Let me put it this way to you: I will mark them for identification and instruct the jury that if they wish any portions of the transcript of the tapes, rather, replayed to them, they may have it replayed with the assistance of the transcript at the time.

MR. SHEINBERG: But not to take them to the jury room.

THE COURT: I will not let them take it in. Otherwise, it's like taking the portion of his typed up record (indicating the reporter) with that. I think that's the proper rule. In other words,

exhibit into the jury room. I'll say to them if they wish to have any portions of it re-read after they retire, they can have it.

MS. AMON: Then they can have the transcript returned.

MR. SHEINBERG: Together with the tape.
THE COURT: That's right.

MR. SHEINBERG: Further, there has been a request made by the defendant, by myself, with respect to any prior record or prior criminal record of one of the people, the Government witnesses, Mr. Sanchez. I would like that furnished to me as soon as possible.

THE COURT: Any reason why that can't be done?

MS. AMON: Yes, your Honor. I can get: those documents now. I would like to show them to you, turn them over to defense, and argue against their use, because of the nature of the documents that I do have.

We have a copy of a criminal record from Colombia; however, there seems to be a great deal of inaccuracies in this record, checking it against other documents that the defendant has; so I think

the use of this record is very questionable.

I think its validity is extremely questionable.

The record also reflects, your Honor, that there are arrests and no convictions are reflected on the records that we have.

THE COURT: If there is no convictions, there's nothing he can inquire about.

MS. AMON: I don't feel they can be used in cross-examining this witness.

THE COURT: They can't.

MR. SHEINBERG: As far as, No. 1, going to the use of criminal record which the witness claims is inaccurate--

THE COURT: If there is no convictions, it's academic.

MR. SHEINBERG: There are convictions.

There are some convictions, some arrests. I can
go into the underlying factors of the arrest. I'm
precluded from going any further by the witness's
answers, but certainly, if I have a record which
indicates that Mr. So-and-so was arrested on
July 15th, at Broadway and 53rd Street for hitting
an old lady over the head with an umbrella, I can
go into those underlying facts. If he says no,
I'm precluded. If he says yes, I'm not precluded.

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24 25 THE COURT: You're bound by his answers.

MR.SHEINBERG: Of course I am. That's the chance I take, obviously. It's a calculated chance which I may or may not take, but certainly with respect to convictions, I think I'm entitled to impeach their ace witness's credibility.

MS. AMON: There are no convictions that our records show, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me see.

MS. AMON: We have copies of this, your Honor. This is the original that we received. However, the copies do not Xerox because of the nature of the paper.

(Ms. Amon hands paper to the Court.)

MR. SHEINBERG: He has no convictions.

THE COURT: She says he has no convictions.

MR. SHEINBERG: What was he doing in jail for eight months for killing someone?

THE COURT: He may have been held over.

MR. SHEINBERG: I think I have a record which indicates conviction for it.

MS. AMON: There are no convictions as far as our records reflect.

(A second document is handed to the Court by Ms. Amon.)

all his various nefarious activities.

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THE COURT: Do you have a certified copy of a judgment of conviction? Otherwise it's not admissible. I'm not going to give you what the Government has. If the Government wants to give you that, that's their prerogative, but there's no convictions shown on that.

MR. SHEINBERG: I would like to go over that with Miss Amon. If there is no arrest, then something is in error.

THE COURT: Maybe.

MR. SHEINBERG: Somewhere. There's a slip between--- you know.

MS. AMON: We have no record of convictions and you have no record of convictions.

MR. SHEINBERG: Unfortunately, they were turned over to me by the U.S. Attorney's office, a long time ago, in Spanish.

THE COURT: I can't read it. We have the translater here.

MR. SHEINBERG: It's written out. I can have it typed up for you. Also, Ms. Mensa is here.

She can state it right to the Court.

THE COURT: What is the purpose of this discussion at this point? To get a prior ruling from me?

MR. SHEINBERG: Yes. The purpose simply is this, your Honor: Prior to this day I had requested this record from Ms. Amon and for some reason she did not give it to me, and she said she was going to make an application to the Court to preclude me from having it if there was one.

I felt in my cross-examination of the witness, since he is a Government witness, his credibility would be in issue.

I think this is a very substantial part of his credibility.

MS. AMON: I would like to correct that for the record for a moment. We discussed this matter, I believe, at the audibility hearing held before Judge Neaher. At that time the Government was not intending to call this particular individual as a witness. Defense indicated that he would call him as a witness, at which point it would be the defense witness. I made the statement before Judge Neaher at that time that I did not see any reason or any requirement on behalf of the Government to turn over any criminal record considering at that time he was a defense witness.

MR. SHEINBERG: That is correct.

MS. AMON: I never said he would be a

Government witness--

MR. SHEINBERG: If he were a defense witness, he would not be a helpful defense witness.

THE COURT: The question is, are you willing to give him what you have?

MS. AMON: I'm willing to show him what we have. What I have and what I will show to Mr. Sheinberg reflects no convictions. Therefore I don't see how he can use it.

THE COURT: It might be questionable whether you can use it, since he wasn't physically arrested.

MR. SHEKNBERG: Fine. We'll go over that.

THE COURT: What's the other request? The audibility of the tape has been ruled on.

MR. SHEINBERG: Correct.

THE COURT: The admissions he has made have been held voluntary, as I understand it, and the request, the typed transcripts, my present inclination is-- Well, what else do we have open?

MS. AMON: I want to say on the question of the use of the transcript, that there is authority for the use of a transcript and the fact that it is introduced into evidence, that the jurors can use it in their deliberations. Now, granted that is generally the case where there has been a stipula-

lation as to the accuracy of the transcript,
however, in this case the transcript represents
something a little more than simply an aid. In
the way it is both the transcript and the translation of the portions of the tape they hear in Spanish.

wouldn't it protect the Government's interest if as long as every time the tapes were played or replayed they had the use of the transcript? The cases go both ways, as I recall. I had this case in the Gary Trotta trial. Indeed, the Government was willing to even concede on the replays they wouldn't even let the jury use them as an aid on replays. I think— Here, they have to use them on the re-plays because of the translation problem. I think this would be sort of a middle course to follow. That's my first reaction. I'll look at the cases you cite. If I change my mind, I'll let you know.

MS. AMON: Thank you.

MR. SHEINBERG: That's it? Ready for tomorrow.

MS. AMON: Yes.

THE COURT: Ten o'clock.

Yes, the only other question is this question

of-- You want the entire transcript and the agent to be able to explain what the other conversations were about.

MR. SHEINBERG: That is so.

THE COURT: Do you have an objection?

MR. SHEINBERG: Other conversations? I certainly would object.

THE COURT: Wait a minute. There's material on this tape that relates to other facts other than these three or four guns that are in the indictment.

MR. SHEINBERG: I would think not. In listening to the tape at the audibility hearing, the only
thing that related in reading the transcript which
is furnished by Ms. Amon, the only thing related to
is this particular transaction. I'm requesting the
Court to keep it within this particular transaction.

THE COURT: Miss Amon says there is material on this tape that relates to other guns.

MS. AMON: There are statements made on the tape recording and they are translated on the transcript which refer to samples to other things, to other conversations--

MS. SHEINBERG: Not in the transcript that

I was furnished and not on the tape we heard before

Judge Neaher in the audibility hearing.

MS. AMON: Mr. Sheinberg, on the tape, for instance, the agent will make a statement, "Because of the other things I'd be willing to go along with this." As a matter of fact, this is particularly pertinent on the points of entrapment because the agent says at one point, "It's only because of the other things that I'm going to buy these guns. I'm not interested in these guns."

MR. SHEINBERG: If it's on this transcript it will have to go in.

THE COURT: The question is she wants to let the agent explain how that conversation was, what it's about.

MR. SHEINBERG: I object to that.

THE COURT: The fact is if these were related to guns and they were close in point of time, they can be admitted for the purpose of showing intent, if nothing else. Also, perhaps to make negative any entrapment.

MR. SHEINBERG: If it's related to any other transaction, it's detrimental to the defendant with respect to this particular incident -- assuming the officer or undercover agent testified to the fact that he had dealings with Mr. Sanchez and my client

with respect to narcotics--

THE COURT: I'm not talking about narcotics;
I'm talking about guns.

MR. SHEINBERG: Specifically guns? I would object--

THE COURT: Similar crimes and close in time, to prove intent.

MR. SHEINBERG: With my client? Conversations with Mr. Uribe?

MS. AMON: The payment for the fifth gun, the conversation is about the machine guns.

MR. SHFINBERG: That's in the transcript.

MS. AMON: Yes.

MR. SHEINBERG: He's going to explain the conversations about the machine gun.

MS. AMON: He will, for instance, explain such things as occasionally "other things" used. Testimony may come out about machine guns. It's closely connected, as his Honor said, in time and event with the present deal, so the payment for the fifth gun would come out. The conversations about the machine guns would come out.

MR. SHEINBERG: Conversations with Uribe?
MS. AMON: That's right.

MR. SHEINBERG: Between Uribe and the under-

cover agent.

MS. AMON: Between Unibe and the first witness, the informant.

MR. SHEINBERG: Without transcripts, Agent Bocchichio, if I may go a step further, testified he does not understand Spanish. I wouldn't know how he could possibly testify as to what Mr. Uribe said.

MS. AMON: He himself mentions machine guns. He has knowledge of it. The agent himself questions in the transcript the defendant and asked, "What about the other things, or the machine guns?" to which the defendant, I believe in this particular instance, responds in English, "That will be next week." There is discussions where the defendant asked for an advance on the machine guns. This is highly relevant in the text of the conversations itself and particularly relevant to entrapment defense.

THE COURT: Is there entrapment?

MR. SHEINBERG: There might very well be; from what this is turning out. There might be a serious question of entrapment.

THE COURT: Under those circumstances, I think maybe, one of the three grounds, negative entrapment,

two, to prove intent, and three, part of the res 2 gestae. 3 MR. SHEINBERG: We have no idea when this 4 thing took place. THE COURT: The conversations were all at 5 the same time, and they all related to these differ-6 ent events. It may well be. 7 MR. SHEINBERG: We should have a ruling 8 beforehand. If a convergation took place at some 9 period of time before this incident which is too 10 great a period of time, it would be a question 11 of being -- prejudicing the defendant. 12 THE COURT: It's admissible on the ground to 13 prove intent and negative entrapment, and particularly 14 to prove intent unless it was several years before-15 hand. 16 MR. SHEINBERG: Going to the point of intent, 17 having the agent testify as to conversations with 18 the defendant when he doesn't understand Spanish, 19 when we have no transcript of those conversations, 20 and I understand ---21 MS. AMON: This is the transcript, the conver-22 sation with the agent. 23 MR. SHEINBERG: He's going to explain what 24 he meant. You see the conversation with the agent 25

has been ruled upon. We have a transcript of that.

THE COURT: I assume when he explains what he means, assuming something now that he is explaining by virtue of something that the defendant and he discussed two or three days before or maybe they weren't on tape.

MR. SHEINBERG: Then he certainly can testify as to what he did.

THE COURT: What they said two or three days before.

MR. SHEINBERG: If the agent testifies, what he said, what was said to him. I can't argue with that. That's a witness. I certainly would argue—Well, that's something else. I would argue the fact of the transaction is outside of the weapons.

THE COURT: Unless they are connected -- if it's connected and clear from the connection that they relate to other offenses, at or about the same time, or gun offenses, then I'll allow it.

MR. SHEINBERG: I can't stop the Court from allowing it. He's a witness. If he spoke to the defendant about guns two days before, it would be incredible to say that's inadmissible. Certainly if he spoke to him about narcotics, that would be inadmissible.

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THE COURT: Unless it's tied in some way with the guns.

> MR. SHEINDERG: I don't think that's the case. THE COURT: That's not really a similar

MR. SHEINBERG: Especially conspiracy.

THE COURT: Unless all part of a single operation, run guns and narcotics together.

offense, narcotics.

MS. AMON: It was the same individual defendant involved with the same Government agent and the same informant and one contemporaneously dealing in narcotics and machine guns, one not necessarily dependent upon another.

THE COURT: Stolen narcotics.

MS. AMON: Conspiracy for narcotics. other words, the testimony would be that they were dealing and making a plan to import narcotics, these individuals.

THE COURT: How can you conspire with a Government agent to import--

MS. AMON: There was a third person involved.

MR. SHEINBERG: Who is a Government agent.

MS. AMON: No, a totally different third person who was not involved with the guns.

THE COURT: That troubles me. Frankly, if

you had charged him with conspiring to move narcotics, that was one thing. You haven't charged him with that. That's not necessarily intent to smuggle arms, to sell arms.

MS. AMON: What about as to negate the entrapment defense?

THE COURT: We may have to hold it to see what he's going to urge.

MS. AMON: In that event, you would permit any cross-examination surely, but any direct testimony explaining it in-- actually explained from the context of the tape?

THE COURT: I'll wait to rule on that when the time comes. We'll see how far Mr. Sheinberg has gone.

MR. SHEINBERG: Thank you very much, your Honor, for your courtesy and tomorrow at ten o'clock.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SHEINBERG: Might I obtain from the Court a certificate indicating my engagement.

THE COURT: Yes.

TRANSCRIPT OF APPELLANT'S SENTENCING (DECEMBER 13, 1974)

2 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

----X

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-against- : 73-CR-780

JOSE JABIR URIBE,

Defendant :

United States Courthouse Brooklyn, New York

December 13, 1974 10:00 o'clock A.M.

Before:

HONORABLE THOMAS C. PLATT, U.S.D.J.

CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR SENTENCING

IRA RUBENSTEIN
ACTING OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

Appearances:

DAVID G. TRAGER, ESQ.

United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York

BY: ANTHONY SCHALL, ESQ.
Assistant U.S. Attorney

GEORGE SCHEINBERG, ESQ. Attorney for Defendant

(The Court Interpreter is sworn Emil C. Rodriguez.)

THE COURT: Mr. Scheinberg, is there reason why I shouldn't proceed with sentencing?

MR. SCHEINBERG: No legal reason why sentence should not be imposed.

THE COURT: Mr. Uribe, do you know of any reason why sentence should not be imposed?

THE INTERPRETER: No, your Honox.

THE COURT: Mr. Scheinberg, you want to say something?

MR. SHEINBERG: Yes. I had an opportunity to go over the Probation Report and in substance was stated in there with respect to Mr. Uribe's personal background, seems correct and adequate. One thing I must call to your Honor's attention, your Honor has probably gone over it quite thoroughly with respect to the narcotics implications in the Probation Report. I must state to the Court that Mr. Uribe has at all times when I represented him in those matters, stated to me his total innocence which was borne out by the dismissal by the United States Attorney's office of any narcotic charges against him.

Coming to the instant charge that we have before the Court, your Honor was present during the

trial which was a rather short trial and I assume that you remember most of the facts and details.

Mr. Uribe has resided in the United States for a number of years. He's a legal permanent resident in the United States and he has opened a business here and he has remained in business for a number of years.

has your Honor has read attached to the Probation Report are a number of letters from various business associates, friends who would have testified to Mr. Uribe's character and attested to Mr. Uribe's reputation in the community, which he lives and which I may say, he has worked. Mr. Uribe has owned a business, the tailor shop on Roosevelt Avenue for a number of years. He has tried to make a mark in this community as a citizen, not as a citizen but as a permanent resident of the United States.

The major concern about this entire situation was the fact that he might lose his residency because of this conviction. What's more important to him, he may not be able to become a United States citizen, which he wishes. Consider all these factors; consider his background; consider what the Probation Report has said and by his prior involvement with the law which doesn't exist. Consider his opportunity which he has made for himself in the United States by becoming a

business man and by doing something for himself.

I would request as much leniency as possible in light of the conviction on this most serious charge.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Uribe, do you wish to say anything in your own behalf?

THE INTERPRETER: No, your Honor.

all the letters that have come in on behalf of Mr.

Uribe. As you have pointed out, I did sit on the trial in this case and I, despite Mr. Uribe's maintenance of his innocence, I did hear the tape along with the members of the jury and I don't think that the verdict was an improper one, given the contents of that tape.

I don't think that this is a case that can go without punishment. I have taken into account that he has had no record before and I had disregarded the prior incidents where he was involved in this Court and made up my mind as if there had been no record at all.

MR. SCHEINBERG: I thank you for that, your Honor.

I had to allude to that.

THE COURT: I understand, but I feel where there is a lack of evidence the charges are dismissed that means the Government doesn't have any proof and I judge in that line.

But under all of the circumstances, it is the

judgment pursuant to 18-USCA-3651 that the defendant is hereby remanded to the custody of the Attorney-General or his authorized representatives for imprisonment for a term of four years on condition that the defendant be confined in a jail-type institution.for six months.

The execution of the remainder of the sentence is hereby suspended and he is placed on probation for a period of three and a half years. The defendant shall pay a fine in the sum of \$1,000 in a lump sum or in installments arranged through the Probation Department of the Eastern District of New York. Of course, as you know, Mr. Scheinberg, I am sure you will explain to Mr. Uribe he has the right of appeal.

MR. SCHEINBERG: Yes.

THE COURT: Having gone to a trial.

MR. SCHEINBERG: I am going to request that at this time, your Honor. The first thing I am going to request is a short stay of execution so that Mr. Uribe can dispose of his business. He has a lease and is making arrangements to have it transferred over, which he has been in the process of doing because he understood there might be a jail sentence. I would request a short stay and I would say until the first week in January.

THE COURT: January 6, if that's a Friday.

That's a Monday and would you rather have it that Friday?

MR. SCHEINBERG: The 6th.

THE COURT: Monday morning, January 6th.

MR. SCHEINBERG: So, he can dispose of any interests that he hasn't done yet.

THE COURT: Start of sentence January 6th, 10 a.m. As I recall it, you filed a financial --

MR. SCHEINBERG: I asked a Court to direct the Clerk to file notice of appeal on behalf of Mr. Uribe.

THE COURT: I beg your pardon?

MR. SCHEINBERG: I'll file it then, your Honor.

THE COURT: You will file and so, I'll mark it.

MR. SCHEINBERG: Yes, I certainly will protect his rights. Thank you very much, your Honor.

THE INTERPRETER: Thank you, your Honor.

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LETTER DATED MARCH 17, 1975 TO APPELLANT

RJD:CDA:ald

March 17, 1975

Mr. Jose Jahir Uribe 98-40 57th Avenue Rego Park, Queens, New York

> Re: United States v. Jose Jahir Uribe 73 CR 780

Dear Mr. Uribe:

The judgment of conviction having been entered on December 13, 1974 and no appeal of said judgment having been filed on your behalf, you are hereby directed to surrender to the United States Marshall for the Eastern District of New York, Room 172, 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York, at 10:00 A.M. on March 24, 1975.

Upon your failure to appear, steps will be taken to forfeit your bail and a bench warrant will be issued for your arrest.

Very truly yours,

DAVID G. TRAGER United States Attorney

Carol B. Amon
Assistant U. S. Attorney

cc:

United States Marshal Eastern District of New York

George Sheinberg, Esq. 66 Court Street Brooklyn, New York 11201

CRA PRP 3/17/73

IRA RUBENSTEIN
Acting Official Court Reporter

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Appearances:

DAVID G. TRAGER, Esq. United States Attorney for the

By: CAROL AMON, Esq. Assistant U.S. Attorney

Eastern District of New York

GEORGE SCHEINBERG, Esq. Attorney for Defendant.

MR. SCHEINBERG: Your Honor, we're before the Court this morning, and I think to clarify something between the Court, myself, and counsel for the United States Government, it is our understanding—and I think the record reflected that at the time of sentencing of Mr. Uribe and even thereafter, at the time of the filing of a formal motion, a notice of appeal was filed on behalf of Mr. Uribe.

Since I was assigned counsel at the trial, not having received any scheduling from the Circuit Court of Appeals, and Miss Amon and myself checked, and we discovered that no notice of appeal had been filed or was in the file.

Hence, of course, Miss Amon was under an obligation to file a surrender letter, which she did.

Mr. Uribe appeared today with me, and I had called your chambers and offices on Friday after receiving the surrender letter. We have determined that there is nothing in the file with respect to a notice of appeal.

MISS AMON: That's correct, your Honor.

I checked the docket sheet and there was no notice
of appeal filed there.

THE COURT: Well, has anybody checked the record on the date of sentence?

MRS. AMON: Mr. Scheinberg contacted me when I filed the surrender letter.

MR. SCHEINBERG: What happened, your Honor, when we --

MRS. AMON: I thought Mr. Scheinberg had ordered the records of the minutes of the sentence.

MR. SCHEINBERG: I'm going to order them, your Honor, but I think I filed a formal motion with the court after that date, and the formal motion is in the file, where I had requested certain relief.

I also requested relief with respect to the continuation of the bond for Mr. Uribe pending the appeal. This was granted by the Court.

MRS. AMON: That was relief inconsistent with filing notice of appeal, since it was technically in the nature of the Rule 35 motion, which would have been filed after the judgment of conviction was affirmed.

MR. SCHEINBERG: Two portions of that motion, we had two specific motions, and one was directed toward the sentence, the other was directed toward the continuation of the bond for Mr. Uribe.

Instead of filing two separate, distinct motions, one was filed incorporating requests for both reliefs.

THE COURT: The question running through my mind, is there anything more? Do I have the power to extend your time?

MRS. AMON: Your Honor, I think under the research that I have done, under Rule 4--is that after the 30-day period has expired a District Court does not have jurisdiction to extend the time past that period. After ten days, sometimes some provision for excusable negligence, which will extend to thirty days past that, the District Court does--

MR. SCHEINBERG: My only remedy would be at this time, would be to obtain the transcript of the record of sentencing and filing a formal motion with the Circuit Court, requesting that the notice of appeal be reinstated or instated at date of sentencing.

MRS. AMON: I believe the only thing that would remedy it, if the record of the sentencing shows the District Court directed the Clerk to file the notice of appeal and this wasn't filed--

THE COURT: That's my recollection. I couldn't say for sure unless I saw the transcript, and unless Mr. Duncie's docket entry shows what the docket entry may show, you know I directed the notice of appeal be filed.

MRS. AMON: If that's not the case, then your

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Honor simply it is a case of Circuit Court Appeals not having jurisdiction over the appeal, unless that was done. If Mr. Scheinberg did not take steps to file notice of appeal at this time, the Court simply does not have jurisdiction both mandatory and jurisdictional.

THE COURT: I can't find the rule. In ten days after entry of judgment order -- I checked the box here and the information as notice of appeal be filed pursuant to defendant's request. Yes.

So I obviously I did direct notice of appeal be filed. It was just inadvertence on the part of the Clerk if it hasn't been filed. My answer is clear on this thing: notice of of appeal has been filed pursuant to defendant's request, and the answer is yes.

I signed it on December 13th, so I think you're protected.

MR. SCHEINBERG: What do I do now? How do
I get this thing moving because the appeal, I would
like to conclude it.

THE COURT: Yes, I understand, and I think you'd better order the record, or make sure that the direction is on the record, but I think it's clear. We'll just have to-- Let me see. Well, it says,

"clerical mistakes, in rulings, motions, orders and other parts of the record arising from oversight or omissions may be corrected by the Court any time after such notice..." It seems to me it could be a clerical mistake here. Since the clerk didn't enter an order, enter a file notice of appeal pursuant to the Court's direction, I'll direct that such notice of appeal be filed as of December 13, 1974.

MRS. AMON: Your Honor, do you want to await the record of the sentencing to determine --

THE COURT: I don't think I need do it.

I will wait if you wish that be done, but I think
it's clear here that I so directed it. From my
instructions, and it's both signed by me and
Mr. Duncey.

There wasn't any question in my mind that the notice of appeal was to be filed by that day. We both looked at it. You can order the transcript and check it if you want, but I think regardless of what the transcript says, I don't think it's going to change the picture.

MRS. AMON: Definitely, but the Court opposes, too -- Understanding that defense counsel would have filed it.

THE COURT: No.

MRS. AMON: Just --

THE COURT: The Clerk files it.

MRS. AMON: But this establishes that you directed him to do so.

THE COURT CLERK: Yes.

THE COURT: So it was an act of omission on his part. I don't see why that can't be corrected right now, but let's order the record to make sure.

MR. SCHEINBERG: Well, your Honor--

THE COURT: What else can I do for you?

MR. SCHEINBERG: Your Honor, if I may-- there
is a surrender date for Mr. Uribe. We'd like to
have a continuation on bail pending this determination
THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SCHEINBERG: He has appeared and I have brought him in today. He was in Friday and--

THE COURT: That's permissible. I will allow it.

MR. SCHEINBERG: What do you have to tell the marshals?

THE COURT: Are they not here?

MR. SCHEINBERG: He comes in with me.

MRS. AMON: Supposed to surrender downstairs to the marshals at ten.

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THE COURT: Mrs. Amon can tell the marshals.

The order for surrender, be continued on bail and pending appeal.

MR. SCHEINBERG: Thank you very much for your courtesy.

RJD: CA: jom F.# 733,632

April 2, 1975

Honorable Thomas C. Platt United States District Judge United States Courthouse 225 Cadman Plaza East Brooklyn, New York 11201

Re: United States v. Uribe, 73 CR 780

Dear Judge Platt:

On March 24, 1975 your Honor expressed the opinion that the Notice of Appeal in this case had been timely filed because of your belief that the Clerk of the Court had been directed by your Honor to file the Notice of Appeal on the date of sentencing and that the failure of the Clerk to file said notice could be deemed a clerical mistake which could be corrected by the Court under Rule 36 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

I have enclosed herewith the minutes of sentencing of December 13, 1974, which were recently obtained from the court reporter. The colloquy on page 7 of the minutes conclusively shows that your Honor did not direct the Clerk of the Court to file a Notice of Appeal on behalf of Mr. Uribe. To the contrary, Mr. Sheinberg, counsel for defendant, expressly stated to the Court that he would file the Notice of Appeal. Of course, no Notice of Appeal was filed and we continue to adhere to our view that your Honor is without authority now a permit the defendant to file a Notice of Appeal.

-2 - April 2, 1975

If your Honor deems it appropriate, we have no objection to this letter being treated as a motion for reargument pursuant to Rule 9(m) of the General Rules by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York.

Very truly yours,

DAVID G. TRAGER United States Attorney

By:

CAROL AMON Assistant U. S. Attorney

Enclosure

George Sheinberg, Esq. 66 Court Street Brooklyn, New York

IRA RUBENSTEIN
ACTING OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

Appearances:

DAVID TRAGER, ESQ. United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York

BY: CAROL AMON, ESQ.
Assistant United States Attorney

GEORGE SHEINBERG, ESQ. Attorney for the Defendant

THE COURT: Returnable on the 18th.

Now, while I have you both here, have you resolved your Uribe dispute?

MR. SHEINBERG: I thought it was resolved.

I received --

THE COURT: I got a letter from Ms. Amon the other day. I was about to say, Ms. Amon saying she disagrees with you.

MR. SHEINBERG: Judge, I spoke with Ms. Amon and I haven't -- I should get it in the morning late mail -- I haven't been back to the office. What we had discussed on the phone, to indicate a notice of appeal will be filed.

Now, when I say I would file a notice of appeal,
I had pursuant to your Honor's instruction, I had
told the Clerk to give me the necessary forms. That's
what I meant.

THE COURT: As I pointed out to Ms. Amon, even though I don't think I was communicating on the phone as to whether there was a financial statement and that's what I was asking about. You, apparently thought I was suggesting filing notice of appeal.

MR. SHEINBERG: Yes.

THE COURT: But I wasn't even suggesting that you file a notice of appeal because Mr. Duncey

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normally Mr. Duncey files that notice of appeal. I pointed this out to Ms. Amon and she said she would discuss it with you.

MR. SHEINBERG: With me?

THE COURT: She's giving that cold hard look.

MR. SHEINBERG: She always gives that to me.

MS. AMON: Your Honor, I had sent the letter with the transcript to Mr. Sheinberg. I hadn't discussed it with him in the meantime. I assumed he had received it and apparently has not received the letter and transcript.

THE COURT: Are you going to object to the Court's filing of the notice of appeal?

MS. AMON: Well, your Honor, at this time if the Government was prepared to argue this further in proper form, we would argue if such a decision would be made at the Court of Appeals.

THE COURT: I think that's where you better argue it.

MS. AMON: Thank you very much.

THE COURT: And you, as far as I'm concerned,

I have no such intention that you were to file.

MR. SHEINBERG: I don't -- I don't know if I can. I was assigned counsel in the case.

THE COURT: That's right. In any event, that

was the Clerk's responsibility. I so indicated on the form that he handed to me. He admits it was his responsibility but he's like all the rest of us, he makes mistakes.

MR. SHEINBERG: Not always.

MS. AMON: Generally, though, your Honor, I think it would be considered, I understand what you are saying with respect to the case. I think generally it's the responsibility of the attorney handling the case to file notice of appeal according to the rules and not necessarily the Clerk.

THE COURT: That's true in a case of the CJA cases.

THE CLERK: No. I have to still be instructed because CJA could come down and file notice of appeal but usually I get the instruction.

MR. SHEINBERG: I was assigned throughout that case.

THE COURT: All right. What date did we put on this?

MR. SHEINBERG: April 18th at 2:00 p.m. The motion paper is to be filed this week.

MS. AMON: Thank you.

MR. SHEINBERG: Thank you very much, your Honor.

AFFIDAVIT OF MAILING

STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF KINGS EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
	haira dulu aman
TIDIA PENYANDEZ	being duly sworn,
deposes and says that he is employed in the office of the	United States Attorney for the Eastern
District of New York.	
That on the 23rd day of June 19 7	two copies he served xxxxx of the within
Government's Appendix	
George Sheinberg, Esq. 66 Court Street Brooklyn, N. Y. 11201	
and deponent further says that he sealed the said envelope a drop for mailing in the United States Court House, Washing	
of Kings, City of New York. Sworn to before me this 23rd June 75	a Fernandez